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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
MATTIS, JASON E	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2665	

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/043,770	SLOBODIN ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jason E. Mattis	2665	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/02, 5/02, 2/03.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-8, 13, 15, and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Begis (U.S. Pat. 6907034).

With respect to claims 1 and 20, Begis discloses a system and method of dataconferencing between two or more sites at which a shared voice call network and a shared data network are both accessible with each site including a display device **(See column 2 lines 35-67 and Figures 1 and 3B of Begis for reference to a system and method allowing dataconferencing between sites with a shared PSTN 130, which is a voice call network, and a shared Internet 125, which is a data network, and for reference to each site including a computer 105, 115, which is a display device)**. Begis also discloses each site providing a telephone receiver, a dataconference control unit coupled to the voice call network, a network interface coupled to the data network, with the dataconference control units being coupled to the display device and the

network interface **(See column 5 line 63 to column 7 line 12 and Figures 3A-3B of Begis for reference to sites including a telephone 110, which is a telephone receiver, a control element 330 and switch 310, which are a dataconference control unit, coupled to the PSTN 130, an interface between the computer 105 and the Internet 125, with the control element 330 being coupled to the computer 105 and coupled to the interface through the computer 105)**. Begis further discloses providing an image source for producing image data coupled to one of the network interfaces **(See column 3 lines 39-58 of Begis for reference to using a connection across the Internet 125 to facilitate video conferencing, meaning each computer 105 and 115 of the system is an image source coupled to the interface)**. Begis also discloses establishing a voice call session between the telephone receivers of the sites over the voice call network **(See column 4 line 62 to column 5 line 11 and Figure 2 of Begis for reference to user A calling user B across the PSTN establishing a telephone connection in step 210)**. Begis further discloses obtaining a network device access code and transmitting the access code within the voice call session at the dataconference control unit of the first site and receiving the access code at the dataconference control unit of a second site **(See column 4 line 62 to column 5 line 30, column 5 line 63 to column 6 line 20, and Figures 2 and 3A of Begis for reference to obtaining an IP address of user A, encoding the IP address of user A, and transmitting the IP address of user A from user A's computer 105 to user B's computer 115 through user B's phone in steps 215 and 220 and for reference to the user site shown in Figure 3A that includes a computer coupled to the PSTN**

and Internet through a switch 310 controlled by control element 330 meaning that the IP address is transmitted form the computer of user A through the switch 310 of user A through the PSTN to the switch of user B and to the computer of user B). Begis also discloses establishing a data communication session between the sites via the data network in response to receiving the access code at the second site **(See column 5 lines 31-39 and Figure 2 of Begis for reference to decoding the received IP address and using the IP address to establish an IP connection from user B's computer to user A's computer over the Internet)**. Begis further discloses transmitting the image data between the sites via the data network and displaying the image at the sites via the display devices **(See column 3 lines 39-58 of Begis for reference to using a connection across the Internet 125 to facilitate video conferencing meaning image data is transmitted between the sites via the Internet 125 and displayed at the computers 105 and 115 of the sites)**.

With respect to claim 2, Begis discloses that the transmission of the access code interrupts the transmission of voice communications and that the transmission of voice communications resumes after transmitting the access code **(See column 5 lines 40-45 of Begis for reference to once an IP connection has been established, after the IP address of the user A's computer has been transmitted to user B, users A and B are then able to continue to converse across the PSTN connection, meaning the voice communications are suspended when transmitting the IP address and resumed once the IP address has been completely transmitted)**.

With respect to claims 3 and 4, Begis discloses generating and transmitting an audio signal including DTMF tones representative of the network device access code **(See column 5 lines 13-29 of Begis for reference to transmitting the IP address by using DTMF signaling over the PSTN)**.

With respect to claim 5, Begis discloses the dataconference control units including an input key that initiates the step of obtaining and transmitting the IP address by manually activating the input key **(See column 5 lines 13-29 of Begis for reference to using a SEND button, which is an input key, that activates the IP address obtaining and transmitting)**.

With respect to claim 6, Begis discloses that each of the control units includes the input key and that the input keys are manually activated to complete the negotiation process **(See column 5 lines 13-29 of Begis for reference to using a SEND button found at each site that activates the IP address obtaining and transmitting)**.

With respect to claim 7, Begis discloses that the input key includes a push button **(See column 5 lines 13-29 of Begis for reference to using the SEND button, which is a push button)**.

With respect to claim 8, Begis discloses that the network device access code is an IP address of the network interface of the first site **(See column 5 lines 13-29 of Begis for reference to using the IP address of user A as a device access code)**.

With respect to claim 13, Begis discloses exchanging encryption codes **(See column 7 lines 13-53 and Figure 4 of Begis for reference to exchanging a**

cryptographic key, which is an encryption code, that is used to encrypt communications between the sites).

With respect to claim 15, Begis discloses providing multiple image sources generating multiple sets of images, transmitting the image data between sites, and displaying the image data via display devices **(See column 3 lines 39-58 of Begis for reference to using a connection across the Internet 125 to facilitate video conferencing, meaning both sites have a computer displaying multiple images that are transmitted from via the data network).**

With respect to claim 18, Begis discloses that the dataconference control unit, the network interface, and the display device are integrated in a computer workstation **(See column 2 lines 35-67 and Figure 1 of Begis for reference to the embodiment in Figure 1 in which the control, interface, and display for each site of the system is integrated into a computer 105, 115).**

With respect to claim 19, Begis discloses that the computer workstation includes the image source **(See column 3 lines 39-58 of Begis for reference to using a connection across the Internet 125 to facilitate video conferencing, meaning the computers 105 and 115 are image sources).**

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Begis in view of Fan (U.S. Pat. 6636506).

With respect to claim 9, Begis does not disclose the second site sending a second IP address to the first site in response to receiving the first IP address of the first site.

With respect to claim 9, Fan, in the field of communications, discloses exchanging a first IP address of a first site with a second IP address of a second site over the PSTN **(See the abstract and column 4 lines 16-42 of Fan for reference to exchanging IP address of a first and second site over the PSTN)**. Exchanging a first IP address of a first site with a second IP address of a second site over the PSTN has the advantage of allowing the IP connection of the first site to the second site to be initiated by either the first site of the second site, since both sites have knowledge of the other site's IP address.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Fan, to combine exchanging a first IP address of a first site with a second IP address of a second site over the PSTN, as suggested by Fan, with the system and method of Begis, with the motivation being to allow the IP connection of the first site to the second site to be initiated by either the first site of the second site, since both sites have knowledge of the other site's IP address.

With respect to claim 14, Begis does not disclose transmitting voice calls using VoIP protocol.

With respect to claim 14, Fan, in the field of communications, discloses transmitting voice calls using VoIP protocol **(See column 4 lines 16-42 of Fan for reference to using the Internet to transmit voice calls meaning a VoIP protocol is used)**. Transmitting voice calls using VoIP protocol has the advantage of providing a cheaper way to connect voice calls than using the traditional PSTN.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Fan, to combine transmitting voice calls using VoIP protocol, as suggested by Fan, with the system and method of Begis, with the motivation being to provide a cheaper way to connect voice calls than using the traditional PSTN.

5. Claims 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Begis in view of DeSimone et al. (U.S. Pat. 6138144).

With respect to claim 10, Begis does not disclose that the access code is a multicast group address used to join a multicast session.

With respect to claim 11, Begis does not disclose providing an ICS at an IP address with the transmitted network access code including the IP address of the ICS.

With respect to claim 12, Begis does not disclose providing an ICS, acquiring a passcode form the ICS, transmitting the passcode to other sites, and establishing the data session between the sites by using transmitting the passcode to the ICS.

With respect to claim 10-12, DeSimone et al., in the field of communications, discloses using an ICS accessible by an IP address that provides a passcode and multicast group addresses to be used in order for multiple sites to connect to a multimedia conference **(See column 7 line 13 to column 8 line 24 and Figure 2 of DeSimone et al. for reference to setting up a conference by a first site contacting a Directory Server (DS), which is an ICS, that is accessed by an IP address, for reference to the DS sending multicast addresses and a password, which is a passcode, to the first site, for reference to the first site password and DS address being made available to conferees at other sites by a phone call, for reference to the other sites connecting to the DS using the DS address and inputting the passcode, such that the DS sends the multicast IP addresses to the other sites, which use the multicast addresses to connect to the conference)**. Using an ICS accessible by an IP address that provides a passcode and multicast group addresses to be used in order for multiple sites to connect to a multimedia conference has the advantage of providing one center server to coordinate the creation of a conference, such that each site must know only the address of the server and the passcode, rather that the IP address of each conference site, to connect to the conference.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of DeSimone et al., to combine using an ICS accessible by an IP address that provides a passcode and multicast group addresses to be used in order for multiple sites to connect to a multimedia conference, as suggested by DeSimone et al., with the system and method of Begis, with the motivation being to

provide one center server to coordinate the creation of a conference, such that each site must know only the address of the server and the passcode, rather that the IP address of each conference site, to connect to the conference.

6. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Begis in view of Kato (U.S. Pat. 5963246).

With respect to claim 16, Begis does not disclose compressing and decompressing the image data.

With respect to claim 16, Kato, in the field of communications, discloses compressing and decompressing image data **(See column 11 lines 53-59 of Kato for reference to compressing video data before transmission, meaning the video data must be decompressed on reception in order to properly view the video data)**. Compressing and decompressing image data has the advantage of allowing data to be transmitted using less bandwidth.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Kato, to combine compressing and decompressing image data, as suggested by Kato, with the system and method of Begis, with the motivation being to allow data to be transmitted using less bandwidth.

7. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Begis in view of Webb et al. (U.S. Pat. 5933254).

With respect to claim 17, Begis does not disclose scaling and resizing the image data to fit the pixel resolution of the display device.

With respect to claim 17, Webb et al., discloses scaling and resizing image data to fit the pixel resolution of a display device **(See column 4 lines 43-54 of Webb et al. for reference to modifying, or scaling and resizing, an image according to the pixel resolution of a monitor, which is a display device)**. Scaling and resizing image data to fit the pixel resolution of a display device, has the advantage of allowing an image to appear the same at each of multiple display devices regardless of the pixel resolution of the devices.

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, when presented with the work of Webb et al., to combine scaling and resizing image data to fit the pixel resolution of a display device, as suggested by Webb et al., with the system and method of Begis, with the motivation being to allow an image to appear the same at each of multiple display devices regardless of the pixel resolution of the devices.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jason E. Mattis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3154. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8AM-4:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Huy Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3155. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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